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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Mostly cloudy. Temp. 48-51 (50-51). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 50-53 (50-51). LONDON: Occasional rain. Temp. 48-51 (48-51). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 48-49 (48-49). CHANNEL: Moderate. Temp. 48-51 (48-49). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 50-51 (50-51). Yesterday's temp. 50-51 (50-51). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	..... 6 S	Libya	..... 9 West
Belgium	..... 10 S.F.	Luxembourg	..... 10 L.F.
Denmark	..... 12 S	Morocco	..... 12 S
France	..... 12 P.T.	Nigeria	..... 0.55 Flor.
Germany	..... 0.50 D.M.	Norway	..... 1.25 N.Kr.
Greece	..... 1/6	Portugal	..... 6 Esc.
Great Britain	..... 1/6	Spain	..... 1.50 S.P.
Iran	..... 20 R.	Sweden	..... 1.50 S.Kr.
Ireland	..... 1/9	Switzerland	..... 1.00 S.Fr.
Italy	..... 100 Lire	Turkey	..... 2.50 T.L.
Japan	..... 110 Yen	U.S. Military	..... 50.15
Lebanon	..... 25 P.	Yugoslavia	..... 3.00 D.



VIOLENT DEBATE—The oratory was impassioned, but Kurt Georg Kiesinger's fist was out only to stress a point and not to punch West German Chancellor Willy Brandt on the jaw. At left is Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, listening to Mr. Kiesinger's reply to Mr. Brandt's state-of-the-nation message in the Bundestag.

Will Test Coalition on Issue

Kiesinger Accuses Brandt Of Dropping Reunification

By Joe Alex Morris
BONN, Jan. 15.—The government was accused today of abandoning the goal of reunification of Germany. The opposition vowed to make the issue the first real challenge to Chancellor Willy Brandt's fragile center-left coalition.
The charge was made at the opening of a two-day parliamentary debate on Mr. Brandt's "state of the nation" address yesterday in which he again described Germany as consisting of two states within the present-day borders.
Former Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger said the new government had eliminated the concept of re-

Jet Christened Beyond Doubt By Mrs. Nixon

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP).—Mrs. Richard M. Nixon christened the nation's first operational Boeing-747 jumbo jet the Clipper Young America at Dulles International Airport today.
Standing on a tall platform, the President's wife pulled a lever that sprayed the nose of the huge jet with a pink fluid that appeared to be champagne.
The christening spray continued while a band played the national anthem, and several minutes more before it was shut off.
Federal aviation authorities have voiced dissatisfaction over the outcome of an evacuation test of the Boeing-747. Story, Page 3.

1.27 Million Jobs Cut by Pentagon

730,000 Civilians In Laird Figures

By George C. Wilson
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (WP).—Pentagon budget cuts this year and next will cost 1,270,000 jobs within the military establishment and in the aerospace industry that supports it, Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird said today.
He told a Los Angeles news conference that the military budgets must be reduced to show a "credible" determination to control inflation. A 540,000-man cut in military forces also is planned.
This retrenchment is likely to bring the number of servicemen on active duty under the 3 million mark late this year for the first time since the Vietnam war buildup began.

Priorities Change

For civilians who work for defense agencies or the military services, the budget cuts mean there will be 130,000 fewer jobs.
And for the private sector of the military-industrial complex, the Pentagon's economizing is expected to result in 800,000 layoffs.
Those job totals, 540,000 military, 130,000 government civilian and 600,000 industry—are for the two-year period July 1, 1969 through June 30, 1971.

The national trend behind those figures is a reordering of priorities, with at least some of the money coming out of the defense budget going into domestic programs in election year 1970.

Mr. Laird expects the economic impact of the cuts he has made to make the going easier this year for the Pentagon budget he will send to Congress soon. Congress cut the Nixon revision of President Johnson's defense budget from \$75.3 billion to \$69.5 billion.

Those figures are new money (new obligations authority) to finance military activities and purchases. The money need not be spent all in one year. The Pentagon is expected to ask for about \$72 billion in new money for fiscal 1971.

'Pressing Domestic Problems'

Mr. Laird today talked about spending rather than new money to be requested from Congress. He said defense spending in fiscal 1971 "will be approximately \$10 billion below the 1971 estimate of the preceding administration." He did not give President Johnson's forecast.

Citing the need to cut defense spending to curb inflation and meet "pressing domestic problems," Mr. Laird said he and President Nixon believe "the reduced level of military spending will provide adequate and prudent defense."

That statement was in the prepared text of a speech given today at the California State Chamber of Commerce in Los Angeles. At his news conference, Mr. Laird said he would be "less than frank" if he did not say the budget cuts would have some adverse impact on national security.

Pentagon figures show that the United States had 2,555,389 men on active duty on June 30, 1968, when the big Vietnam buildup began. The figure was 3,350,975 as of Nov. 30, 1969, and headed back down.

Biafra Surrenders Formally, Pledges Loyalty to Nigeria



EMISSARIES—Part of the peace delegation which arranged yesterday's surrender. From left: Col. Olu Obasanjo, Gen. Phillip Effiong and Judge Sir Louis Mbanefo.

Sources Claim U.S. Intelligence Got Ojukwu Out

GENEVA, Jan. 15 (UPI).—Biafran leader Gen. Odumegwu Ojukwu's flight from Biafra was engineered by U.S. intelligence, unidentified American sources here said today.
The sources said Gen. Ojukwu left his beleaguered country last Saturday in an American aircraft and took along his family, his large white Mercedes automobile and aides.
They added there was some confusion in Washington when it became known that Gen. Ojukwu wanted to take his automobile. After hurriedly looking around, intelligence came up with a Super Constellation cargo liner—called a "Gray Ghost."
The American consulate in Geneva denied the reports or any knowledge of U.S. cooperation in Gen. Ojukwu's flight.

Ojukwu Sends Plea on Aid; Whereabouts Still Unknown

By Thomas J. Hamilton
The final solution to the Biafran problem away from the glare of an inquisitive world.
"From all indications," he added, "it is clear that Nigeria will not feed our people. They have said so often enough and their past record clearly underlines this fact."
Gen. Ojukwu's 1,800-word statement was released today without advance notice by Markpress, the Geneva public relations agency which has operated as the Biafran overseas press division throughout the civil war.
William H. Bernhardt, head of the agency, said the statement was delivered this morning to the telegraph station in Lisbon which for months had relayed messages to him from Biafra. Mr. Bernhardt insisted that he did not know where it had originated or whether Gen. Ojukwu was still in Africa, but that a former Biafran cabinet minister had guaranteed the statement's authenticity.
Gen. Ojukwu devoted nearly half of his rambling and repetitious statement to a history of the civil war, when the Biafrans "held back the unrelenting enemy for three grueling years with our bare hands."
He ended his statement with the proud claim that "Biafra lives the struggle continues. Long live the Republic of Biafra."
According to Mr. Bernhardt, the principal aim of Gen. Ojukwu's statement was to arouse world opinion to the necessity of sending outside observers to check up on the treatment of the Biafrans.
Gen. Ojukwu made this demand again and again, arguing that Nigeria's insistence on controlling the distribution of relief had the two-fold objective of ensuring that Biafrans get no relief and excluding outsiders "who might witness and expose the enormous crimes she (Nigeria) plans to commit against our people."
The sole motive behind Nigeria's (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Gowon Asks Unity Effort, Hugs Effiong

By Stanley Meisler
LAGOS, Jan. 15.—The Nigerian civil war, the brutal shame of independent black Africa, came to a formal end with the signing of an unconditional surrender by the Biafran military leader, Brig. Gen. Philip Effiong.
Major Gen. Yakubu Gowon, the 35-year-old federal military ruler, accepted the two-page typed document from Gen. Effiong, hugged him and said:
"With this ceremony here today, we can certainly say that this is the end of the war. Let us join hands to build a truly united and great nation where no one will be oppressed. May God help us."
The text of Gen. Effiong's surrender was not made public immediately, but those attending the ceremony said Biafrans had "today proclaimed their return to a united Nigeria as loyal citizens."

No Conditions

The surrender was clearly unconditional.
Gen. Effiong, who is an Effik and not an Ibo, had little choice. Federal troops controlled every road, town and airstrip in Biafra. The defenses in the secessionist enclave collapsed last weekend, and any further resistance by the embattled, hungry, fearful Biafrans in the bush might have led to even more carnage.

As it was, the war destroyed perhaps two million people, mostly sick-boned children who succumbed to malnutrition and starvation. It was the greatest scourge in Africa since the slave trade.

The end came 30 months and a week after the war began on July 6, 1967. It also came on the fourth anniversary of the military coup that precipitated all this horror and tragedy.

On July 15, 1968, young officers of the Nigerian Army, mostly Ibos from the Eastern Region, overthrew the civilian government. The murder of the non-Ibo civilian politicians and the installation of an Ibo general as federal ruler persuaded many Nigerians that the coup was an Ibo attempt to dominate the country.

The Role Ended

A second coup came six months later, overthrowing the rule and setting off a horrifying massacre of 30,000 Ibos in the North. The massacre sent Ibos throughout the country scurrying back to their homeland in the Eastern Region. Frightened and embittered, the Ibos led the region into secession. Under the leadership of Gen. Odumegwu Ojukwu, they proclaimed the independent republic of Biafra on May 30, 1967.

Gen. Gowon, who accepted the surrender of Biafra, had a barracks and headquarters and home on Ikoyi Island in Lagos, was in a healing mood. He promised an amnesty to all those who he said had been misled by Gen. Ojukwu.
"We know," he said, "that most of you were dragged into it."
As a gesture of reconciliation, Gen. Gowon is expected to bring (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Nixon's Science Adviser

Proposed MIRV Moratorium Gains Support of DuBridge

By John W. Finney
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (UPI).—In the arms control deliberations within the administration, the proposal for a U.S.-Soviet Union moratorium on the testing of multiple missile warheads is gaining the technical support of Dr. Lee DuBridge, President Nixon's science adviser.
On the controversial inspection issue, Dr. DuBridge was reliably reported to be arguing that the United States could unilaterally monitor an agreement with the Soviet Union stopping the developmental flight tests of multiple warheads known as "MIRVs—a military acronym for multiple independently targetable reentry vehicles."
Dr. DuBridge's technical advice could assume considerable importance, since the inspection issue is proving critical in the current

Puzzling of the Gunboats: A Report on a Missing Piece

By Don Cook

PARIS.—The key missing piece, hitherto secret, behind the "escape" of the five Israeli gunboats from Cherbourg Harbor on Christmas Eve, it has been learned, is the fact that they had a clear understanding that the vessels would first head for a northern European port for an "extensive refit."

The French were not so naive as to believe that Israel's interest in the boats would be limited to three to six months, ostensibly undergoing changes to prepare them for their supposed new role of offshore oil exploration.

Had they then drifted secretly across the Mediterranean and arrived in Haifa without much publicity, the French could have conveniently washed their hands of the affair without much embarrassment. But the Israelis, for reasons best known to themselves, publicly turned tail and headed the boats straight for Haifa when they cleared the Cherbourg breakwater on Christmas Eve.

Confirmation Unlikely

This key piece in the jigsaw puzzle comes from a source fully informed on how it all happened, but for obvious reasons it is not likely to be confirmed officially by either side. Nevertheless this is the central fact which makes the whole affair at least plausible.

This source adds, moreover, that the paperwork for the affair passed the desks of Defense Minister Michel Debré, Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas and probably President Georges Pompidou as well. It is for this reason that the French military establishment is particularly bitter about the firing of two senior officers at the Ministry of Defense as scapegoats for a

Beirut Frees TWA Hijacker, He's Minister's House Guest

BEIRUT, Jan. 15 (UPI).—Lebanon freed its favorite hijacker from prison today and granted him temporary residence.
Authorities then laid out a round of VIP meetings for Christian Belon, 24, who piloted a Trans World Airlines Boeing-707 from Paris to Beirut as a blow for the Arab cause.
"I would like to go back to France," Belon said in a brief meeting with newsmen, "but my stay here depends on the negotiations of my two lawyers."
He said he planned to meet Lebanese Minister Kamel Jumblatt "to thank him for what he has done for me."
Officials said tentative plans were also made for Belon to see U.S. Works Minister Pierre C. Fayet and ex-Premier Abdulhadi Fatt, who campaigned vigorously for Belon's release and demanded that he be given a medal for his action.

Pilots Are Angry

LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP).—Representatives of the world's airline pilots reacted with anger and disgust today at the release of Belon in Beirut.
A spokesman for the International Federation of Airline Pilots' Associations said indignantly: "How can you feel about something as ridiculous as this? It makes nonsense of the issue."
A spokesman for the British Airline Pilots' Association declared: "This is an incentive to hijackers. It's sheer madness."



FRIENDLY HIJACKER—Christian Belon being greeted as he leaves jail after his \$5 bond had been posted.

U.S. Official Warns That Aid Shouldn't Be Pushed on Lagos

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP).—State Department Under Secretary Elliot L. Richardson warned today against trying to push relief to Biafran refugees faster than the Nigerians will allow.
"We are concerned with results," on getting aid to suffering Biafrans, "and not with exhibiting to the American public as flashy as possible an approach to that," he said.

Addressing editors at a foreign policy briefing, Mr. Richardson said it is "natural" for the Lagos government "to feel a great deal of sensitivity" about providing relief.

While the United States should offer assistance as requested by Nigeria, it should avoid appearing to "lack confidence in Nigeria's ability and sincerity to meet the need," he said.

Further Contribution

In another development, State Department press officer Robert J. McCloskey announced a further U.S. contribution to relief, earmarking \$2 million for a trust fund for UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund.

Mr. McCloskey said help for Biafran children was "of particular urgency at this time" and UNICEF executive director Henry Labouisse would decide after an on-the-spot inspection how the children's relief can best be applied.

The new U.S. aid pledge is in addition to a \$10 million allotment for general relief assistance announced by President Nixon Monday, and U.S. offers of planes, helicopters and field hospitals.

Hearings on Relief

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (UPI).—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, calling for action "to prevent further tragedy in what must be one of the greatest nightmares of modern times," yesterday scheduled hearings on refugee problems resulting from the Nigeria-Biafra conflict.

Sen. Kennedy, D. Mass., said his subcommittee on refugees would hear officials of the State Department and private relief agencies early next week.

"The moral imperative to act can no longer be questioned," he said. "The war is over. There is no reason for delay."

Sen. Kennedy urged the Nigerian government to accept offers of assistance from the United States and other countries to feed the starving Biafrans and to strengthen international observer teams present in the area.

If an impasse is reached, he said, "I strongly believe our own government, at least, has the moral obligation to renew its assistance."

He said the hearings would be concerned both with U.S. efforts to provide food for the Biafrans and Nigeria's efforts.

1,851 Held in Czech Regions In Wide-Scale Police Sweep

VIENNA, Jan. 15 (AP)—In an unprecedented large-scale police search throughout the Czech regions of Bohemia and Moravia last

Strike Halts Transport in Italian Cities

ROME, Jan. 15 (Reuters)—Italian traffic was thrown into chaos today when 87,000 transport workers began a series of sporadic stoppages in cities across the country.

Buses, streetcars and trains were halted for three hours at different times in different cities—a foretaste of things to come during the next three weeks of planned strikes.

The transport workers' unions have been demanding pay increases of up to 30 percent in the ten months since their old contract expired. But employers have offered only 5 percent.

The unions last night asked Prime Minister Mariano Rumor for an urgent meeting to discuss the crisis "in view of possible further aggravation of tension."

Earlier in the day, Mr. Rumor met his transport, labor, treasury, interior, budget and bureaucratic reform ministers to discuss the transport situation.

Financing a more modern, better-paid transport system is notoriously difficult in Italy where the combined annual deficit of the municipal authorities has risen from about \$25 million to about \$223 million during the last ten years.

Most of the deficit is made up of public transport losses.

With widespread fears that the pay raises won't be granted during the long autumn strike wave may lead to higher prices, observers say that higher transport labor costs could not be handed on to the public in the form of substantially higher fares.

The public sector of the economy was again disrupted by strikes today as with state agriculture, social security and tourist agencies closed throughout the country on the last day of a 72-hour strike. About 200,000 employees backed union demands for higher wages and administrative reforms.

Labor MP Arrested as Spy, Accused of Passing Secrets

LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP)—Laborite legislator William James Owen was arrested today on charges of espionage and will be arraigned tomorrow, police reported.

A police announcement did not indicate for what country or agency Mr. Owen was accused of spying. It said only that he was being charged under the section of the Official Secrets Act dealing with the passing of information prejudicial to the security of the state.

Mr. Owen has been a member of Parliament for the Morpeth district in northeast England since 1954.

At the last general election in 1966, he was re-elected with a majority of 16,525 over his Conservative party opponent, capturing nearly three-quarters of the votes polled.

Parliamentary Privilege

There was no violation of parliamentary privilege in Mr. Owen's arrest. Members are protected from arrest in Parliament but they may be arrested on criminal charges like any other citizen.

Mr. Owen, a coal miner's son, was born Feb. 18, 1901. He was edu-

ated at the London Labor College. He is married, with a son and a daughter, and lives in a London suburb.

He has long been a leader of the British Cooperative Movement and has been president of the South Suburban Cooperative Society since 1950. He was a member of the National Coal Board, which runs Britain's state-owned coal industry, from 1948 to 1959.

Mr. Owen never held any government office or national post within the Labor party organization. In the House of Commons he was a back-bencher.

Government spokesmen declined to give any information about the case or the foreign country involved, as they did—jeopardizing any chance in the foreseeable future of getting any release of their fifty Mirage aircraft, or any easing of the French arms embargo on other war materials.

The answer seems to be that the Israelis were uneasy about a delay in taking possession of the gunboats and that, having given up on the French completely, they were perfectly happy to take their leave with a kick-in-the-teeth or a thumbing-of-the-nose.

Moreover, they may well have been looking for a public relations coup after the Arab summit conference at Rabat and the presentation of the United States peace proposals which they found almost totally unacceptable.

In the end, of course, they also triggered the French government into rushing its new arms deal with Libya. But it will be a very long time before those Mirage jets sold to Tripoli ever threaten Israel.

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French expected they would. Second, they sailed directly for Haifa.

Why, then, did the Israelis act as they did—jeopardizing any chance in the foreseeable future of getting any release of their fifty Mirage aircraft, or any easing of the French arms embargo on other war materials?

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Enough Food Is Available To Feed Ibo

Total of 26,000 Tons Is in or Near Nigeria

By Stanley Meisler

LAGOS, Jan. 15.—There is enough food in or near Nigeria to feed all the hungry, bewildered people of Biafra. But emotion and petty squabbling could slow down the job of getting it to them.

Although the secessionist state of Biafra collapsed early this week, a massive relief operation is still more talked about than mounted. The delay has occurred despite an outpouring of offers of immediate help from many governments.

The victorious federal military government is in too expansive and nationalistic a mood to sit back and let outsiders do the entire job of rehabilitating the weak and battered Biafrans. The government intends to do most of the job itself, in its own way, under its full control. That could take time.

Moreover, the government believes with some justification that many foreign relief organizations prolonged the life of Biafra through their efforts of food and drugs. The government does not trust them now.

26,000 Tons Ready

Officials of relief agencies estimate that there are 13,000 tons of food stored in the various relief depots within Nigeria. In addition, another 13,000 tons are either on the way to Nigeria or stored in nearby areas like Dahomey or the Portuguese island of Sao Tome. Sao Tome, which had been the base for the flights of Joint Church Aid into Ull airstrip, has 5,000 tons of food alone.

Counting on a diet of 1,800 calories a day, doctors figure that 3,000 tons of food can feed a million people a week. Relief workers guess that, at most, five million Biafrans need food. That means that the present supply of 26,000 tons would feed Biafra for almost two weeks. Since there probably are supplemental sources of food within Biafra, the stocks could last even longer. During that period, enough new stocks could be shipped into Nigeria to keep the supply flowing.

Severe obstacles stand in the way of speedy distribution of this food, about 70 percent of which is donated by the U.S. government through its "Food for Peace" program.

The first obstacle is simply lack of information.

Relief workers do not know the size of their problem. They do not know whether the Biafrans have remained in their homes or, as they have done in the past, fled into the bush in terror. If millions of Biafrans are covering in the bush, it would be very difficult to reach them with food.

The federal military authorities have allowed few outsiders into Biafra since it collapsed. No newsmen have been permitted to enter. A team of military observers from Britain, Canada, Sweden and Poland stayed for only two days after the Biafrans capitulated.

The second obstacle is the xenophobic attitude of the Nigerian government. It realizes that it cannot do the job alone. But the Nigerians want to coordinate the task, and they want to exclude those governments and relief organizations that sympathized with Biafra and helped it.

Agencies Quarrel

The final obstacle to speedy distribution is a squabble among Nigerian agencies over which one should be in charge. If millions of Biafrans are covering in the bush, it would be very difficult to reach them with food.

The Nigerian Red Cross has been coordinating the relief work within federal-controlled areas of Biafra since October. Since the end of the war, however, the Nigerian Rehabilitation Commission has established its claim as the rightful director. In an announcement last night, the government said that it had given the job to the Ministry of Economic Development, which will incorporate the rehabilitation commission.

It is not clear yet whether this settles the squabble or introduces a third contender into the argument.

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IN ENEMY HANDS—Mrs. Josephine Achezi, British-born wife of a Biafran colonel, in Owerri with victorious Nigerian troops after the surrender of the rebel state.

Biafra Signs Surrender

(Continued from Page 1)

Gen. Effiong, who had been chief of staff of the Biafran Army, back into the Nigerian Army with his old rank of lieutenant colonel.

Gen. Gowon also said that he would guarantee the security of the life and property of all Biafrans.

Bitter Question

In his one bitter note, Gen. Gowon said, "Where is Ojukwu today? He has escaped to enjoy himself with the money he made at the expense of the blood and money of the innocent civilians he led astray."

While handing over the surrender, Gen. Effiong told Gen. Gowon, "We accept the existing administrative and political structure of the federation of Nigeria." He added that "any future constitutional arrangement will be worked out by representatives of the people of Nigeria."

More than a year ago, in fruitless peace negotiations in Addis Ababa, the federal government had offered the Biafrans the following guarantees if they would renounce secession:

● The pooling of all Biafran "areas," by police rather than soldiers, with most of the police to be Ibo.

● The presence of an international force, drawn from the armies of Ethiopia, India and Canada, to guarantee the security of the Biafrans.

● The administration of the area by a largely Ibo executive council.

● A general amnesty "in most cases."

● Reabsorption of Ibo into the government service and a guarantee of freedom of movement so they could work anywhere in Nigeria.

● Representation of the Ibo in a constitutional conference to decide the future structure of Nigeria.

● The opening of all land, sea and air routes to rush relief to Biafra.

With the total military victory of the Nigerians and the unconditional surrender of the Biafrans, the federal government need not give any of these guarantees now.

But members of the federal government began meeting today with a Biafran delegation led by Sir Louis Mbaningo, the chief justice of Biafra and a leading negotiator for the Biafrans at previous peace talks.

Presumably they are discussing whether the federal government still intends to grant any of these guarantees.

It is likely that the government will in fact go ahead with all of them except the use of an international force.

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Police Hold Back Protesters As Agnew Visits New Zealand

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Jan. 15 (AP)—More than 100 policemen formed a human chain to push back 500 chanting demonstrators today as Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew faced the largest anti-American protest of his 11-nation Asia tour. It was the last stop on his trip.

At least four persons were dragged kicking and screaming from the predominantly youthful crowd that formed outside Mr. Agnew's hotel chanting "Go home Xan!" and waving Viet Cong banners and American flags painted with swastikas.

Mr. Agnew's motorcade entered through the exit side of the hotel driveway and most of the demonstrators at the other end of the block didn't know it until he was safely inside.

The main demonstration lasted about 30 minutes. Police then started arresting leaders. But several hundred youths continued to mill around behind the two solid ranks of white-helmeted police.

Until today, the largest protest on Mr. Agnew's trip was by about 200 persons at Canberra, Australia, yesterday and by a slightly larger group last week in Kabul, Afghanistan.

Smaller protests took place in the Philippines and Nepal. Police arrested an unidentified man after he twice telephoned threats to assassinate Vice-President Agnew.

According to police, the man phoned first to say that the assassin would be a man who would go to his hotel suite with a revolver and wearing a government messenger's uniform.

Shortly after, such a man appeared in the hotel and admitted that he had placed the phone call. Police told him to go home. Later, after the police shift had changed, he phoned again and repeated the threat at the hotel, where he was arrested and charged with using threatening language.

Mr. Agnew went from the airport, where he was greeted by Prime Minister Keith Holyoake, to the summer residence of Governor-General Sir Arthur Porritt, situated high on a flower-decked hill, for a brief meeting and an exchange of gifts.

The only other event on his schedule today was a reception at his hotel.

Leaders of the protest, however, vowed to maintain a vigil outside Mr. Agnew's hotel for his entire 42-hour stay. He is scheduled to fly to Honolulu tomorrow on the way back to Washington, where he will arrive on Monday.

Eight persons were arrested on charges of insulting police, resisting arrest, using obscene language and disorderly conduct.

Police estimated that there were between 500 and 600 demonstrators. Officials said that nearly one-third of Auckland's 750-man police force was employed to contain them.

Within an hour of the main protest, the crowd had dwindled to less than 100 persons who periodically chanted and marched about.

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French expected they would. Second, they sailed directly for Haifa.

Why, then, did the Israelis act as they did—jeopardizing any chance in the foreseeable future of getting any release of their fifty Mirage aircraft, or any easing of the French arms embargo on other war materials?

The answer seems to be that the Israelis were uneasy about a delay in taking possession of the gunboats and that, having given up on the French completely, they were perfectly happy to take their leave with a kick-in-the-teeth or a thumbing-of-the-nose.

Moreover, they may well have been looking for a public relations coup after the Arab summit conference at Rabat and the presentation of the United States peace proposals which they found almost totally unacceptable.

In the end, of course, they also triggered the French government into rushing its new arms deal with Libya. But it will be a very long time before those Mirage jets sold to Tripoli ever threaten Israel.

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Reds List 243 S. Vietnamese Allegedly Killed at My Lai

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Jan. 15 (WP)—The Viet Cong today distributed here an "incomplete" list of 243 South Vietnamese allegedly killed at My Lai and asserted that investigations were under way so that "the assassins will never elude the responsibility for their crimes."

The list, said to be accurate as of two days ago, will be added to as further information is provided by the "Communist" liberation news agency," according to Viet Cong spokesman Ly Van Sau.

The list also contained the names of 17 Vietnamese allegedly wounded at My Lai. But the spokesman declined to estimate the total number of those killed, which some U.S. press reports have put at more than 600.

The Viet Cong spokesman said 89 of the alleged victims ranged in age from one month to 11 years, and that 28, including 23 women, were between 60 and 80 years old.

Renewing Communist comparisons of My Lai to Nazi atrocities in World War II such as Lidtze in Czechoslovakia, Auschwitz in Poland and Oradour in France, Mr. Sau said: "Several families were exterminated down to their last member."

"The Getting Thicker"

He said that a "very careful list of crimes" allegedly committed by U.S. South Vietnamese troops was being compiled and that the list "is getting thicker every day and will be published in detail when necessary."

Carrying out the investigations, he said, were "various popular and revolutionary committees" and the "Commission of Crimes Committed by the U.S. Aggressors" headed by Buddhist monk Thich Thuan Hieu.

Symptomatic of the deadlock at the four-power peace talks was the fact that the list was distributed to the press outside the 50th plenary session.

At the talks themselves, both the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese pointedly rejected pleas by South Vietnamese delegate Nguyen Khanh Phong to accept direct negotiations.

The Communist delegations, which have steadfastly refused to have anything to do with the Saigon regime, fell back on a Viet Cong communiqué published Nov. 3, 1968. It said: "The fact that the delegation of the Saigon administration is participating in the four-power conference does not mean in any way that we recognize this administration."

As in the past, both the United States and South Vietnamese contested the Communist interpretation of this key point, which has been the main cause of deadlock ever since the formal peace conference began last Jan. 25.

U.S. Statement

U.S. press spokesman Stephen Ledogar said the Communists had stated publicly in November, 1968, that a willingness to deal with South Vietnam was in the very nature of the understanding to get four-power talks started.

Indeed, he pointed out that the Communists made "quite a bit of noise" on this score at that time because South Vietnam was dragging its feet about participating in the peace talks.

Mr. Phong raised the point again today in reply to Hanoi delegate Ha Van Lau, who said North Vietnam had been the first party to mention elections to lead to the end of the war.

Mr. Phong followed up by noting Communist denunciations of the "Vietnamization" program to phase out U.S. troops and by pleading for direct talks.

Casting the Communists for making "propaganda" rather than negotiating here, he told them neither side was so "naïve" as to believe the adversary would accept its argument.

"If we continue the conflict because of this," he said.

Accused in 38 Deaths

NOTRE-DAME-DU-LAC, Canada, Jan. 15 (AP)—Coroner Cyril DeLoe yesterday found Louis Charles, 64, criminally responsible for a fire which killed 38 persons at a home for the aged on Dec. 2. He was ordered held in jail until a charge is laid against him. He was a resident of the home who had odd jobs for no pay.

The past year and did not need new investigations, he said.

The captain said there had been no alarm among the passengers. "It's very sad for them and very sad for us," he said, "but everybody's being very helpful and very calm."

The Oronsay's voyagers agreed to remain aboard the ship company's request. Health authorities here explained that quarantine is not required for typhoid under international sanitary regulations.

Typhoid can be passed by a carrier, a person who has had the disease, whether he knows it or not.

Dr. G. A. Mott, Vancouver deputy health officer, said his department was testing crew members, seeking a carrier who is "probably a food handler."

The Oronsay sailed from Southampton, England, Dec. 16 on a four-month world cruise and stopped at Caribbean ports before traveling through the Panama Canal and thence to the two California ports and Vancouver. It was to have left here yesterday for Honolulu after a stop-over of less than 24 hours.

The 154 passengers due to disembark here were cleared by Canadian health authorities and allowed to go ashore.

Capt. John Wachter said about 1,000 passengers and about 600 crewmen remained aboard today. He said 700 passengers and 600 crewmen had been inoculated since the disease first was suspected last Friday at Los Angeles. Others aboard had been inoculated within

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U.S. Battle Toll Increases to 98

SAIGON, Jan. 15 (UPI)—American battlefield deaths last week were the highest in a month but remained below 100 despite intensified fighting.

U.S. spokesmen said today the week's toll was 98, the highest since the week ended Jan. 8.

Nixon Request Ignored

Court Orders Integration by Feb. 1

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (UPI)—The Supreme Court said yesterday that its "desegregation-at-once" ruling meant by Feb. 1—not next fall—for about 300,000 schoolchildren in five Deep South states.

It ruled, 6 to 2, that the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals "misconstrued" the high court's October decision by authorizing a delay until September in desegregating 14 districts in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida.

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Justice Potter Stewart cast the dissenting votes, marking the first major public disagreement among the justices since 1954 over the pace of dismantling dual school systems in the South.

Once again the court ignored the position of the Nixon administration, which had pledged an all-out program of lawsuits to desegregate the entire South this fall if the court would set the stage for a uniform deadline. The Justice Department declined comment when asked if the government still planned its fall campaign.

Civil rights lawyers promptly hailed the court's action and said that they would use it to compel desegregation this spring in many of 200 court cases pending in Southern federal courts.

Private schools, or whether the racial policies of all private, tax-exempt schools.

Mr. Parker said Tuesday that he hoped that the ruling was just as broad as Sen. Eastland predicted it would be. He noted that he has asked the court to strike down exemptions for "any segregated private school."

But spokesmen for major private school groups said that it would not affect them much, no matter how broad.

"We don't see at this point where

our schools are involved," an official at the U.S. Catholic Conference said. "It's the policy of the Catholic bishops that our Catholic schools do not discriminate on the basis of race."

Frederic W. Ness, president of the Association of American Colleges, to which most of the nation's established private colleges belong, said much the same. "We don't have institutions segregated along racial lines," he said. "We have some all-white and some all-black, but it's not a matter of policy."

In Leonard Bernstein's Home

N.Y. Liberals Donate \$10,000 To 21 Panthers Facing Trial

By Karl E. Meyer

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (UPI)—A total of around \$10,000 in cash and pledges was collected last night at the Park Avenue apartment of conductor Leonard Bernstein in a fund-raising effort for 21 Black Panthers who face trial in New York City next month on charges of conspiracy to bomb police stations, stores and the New Haven railroad.

Donald Cox, the field marshal of the Black Panther movement in Oakland, Calif., spoke for the militants in an informal discussion involving many well known New York liberals and cultural leaders.

At one point, a spirited debate developed over whether the United States was the most oppressive country in the world, as Mr. Cox alleged. Film director Otto Preminger asked the Black Panther whether Nigeria was not more oppressive, to which Mr. Cox replied that he was not familiar with conditions in Nigeria.

The discussion suggested that there were a good many reservations among white liberals about the tactics and goals of the militant black movement, but that there was also marked concern about police tactics used against the Black Panthers.

Mr. Bernstein himself asked many sharp questions about the Black Panther movement, while at the same time making it clear that he was supporting the legal defense fund of the 21 Panthers in New York.

Mr. Preminger also contributed to the defense fund though he was

Chicago Raid Police Had a Sniper Alert

CHICAGO, Jan. 15 (UPI)—A Chicago policeman who testified at a co-ner's inquest into the shooting deaths of two Black Panthers during a police raid said police had been told to watch for snipers.

Officer John Marusch, one of 14 policemen who took part in the raid Dec. 4 on a West Side apartment, said yesterday: "We were told to watch for snipers. We were told Panthers would be there."

The policemen had a warrant to search the apartment for weapons and, when they served it at 4 a.m., shooting broke out, leaving 21 nois Panther leader Fred Hampton and downstate leader Mark Clark dead. Seven surviving Panthers have been charged with attempted murder and aggravated assault.

Officer Marusch said the first shot in the exchange was fired from the apartment. "It was a heavy shot and obviously a shotgun," he said. He also testified he saw the hole the shot made in the apartment's front door. It was smooth on the inside and "pintered on the outside, indicating the shot came from within," he said.

3 Refuse to Testify
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15 (UPI)—Three members of the Black Panther party were called before a federal grand jury yesterday and refused to testify on advice of their attorney.

The three were Raymond (Mama) Hewitt, 28, John Seale, 30, and Samuel Napier, 31.

Two Surrender in Chicago
CHICAGO, Jan. 15 (AP)—Two Black Panther party members charged with kidnapping and conspiracy surrendered yesterday in the Criminal Court building.

Judge Robert J. Collins of Circuit Court set bonds at \$100,000 each.

Robert J. Bruce, 31, and Nathaniel W. Junior, 22, appeared with their attorneys, Dennis Cunningham, to surrender. They are among 16 persons charged in an indictment with abducting two persons they suspected of stealing a gun from the Black Panthers, State's Attorney Edward Hanrahan said.

Deer Crosses Up Dogs and Hunters
MELUN, France, Jan. 15 (AP)—Whether by brains, fright or happenstance, a small deer escaped a pack of dogs and a ten-horn hunting troupe on horseback today by bounding out of the Fontainebleau forest across a national highway, crossing the Paris-Lyon railroad tracks just as an express train cut off the pursuers, swimming the Seine River, and taking refuge in the vegetable gardens of a village.

Faying honor to the slain civil rights leader at the church where he once preached was Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, new Atlanta Board of Education chairman and president emeritus of Morehouse College; Mayor Sam Massell and Rev. Ralph David Abernathy, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr. wearing a lavender coat and pink dress, sat in the front row with her four children during the commemorative service. Mrs. King closed her eyes during the singing of one of her husband's best loved hymns, "We Shall Overcome," by the Morehouse College glee club. Dr. King was a graduate of Morehouse.

When Mr. Abernathy took the pulpit and mentioned Dr. King's name, the overflow crowd burst into applause. The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., seated in the front row, stood and interrupted Mr. Abernathy.

"That's good but that's not good enough," he declared of the applause. The audience then stood and clapped hands.

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JUDGMENT OF PEACE—Mrs. Philip Hart going to trial for her part in a peace mass.

'Chicago 7' Defendant Calls Judge Hoffman Infamous Liar

CHICAGO, Jan. 15 (UPI)—

Anti-war demonstration leader Dave Dellinger yesterday shouted at a U.S. district court judge: "You will go down in infamy for your open and obvious lies in this courtroom."

"You will be ashamed for the rest of your life for these lies if you are capable of shame," Mr. Dellinger yelled, wagging an index finger at Judge Julius J. Hoffman.

The outburst—reminiscent of the tirades of Black Panther leader Bobby Seale earlier in the trial of the Chicago Eight—came after Hoffman singled out Mr. Dellinger for "speaking out."

Laughter rippled through the courtroom when the judge refused to let defense witness David Emondson tell what demonstrators during the 1968 Democratic National Convention, meant by their chant "Hell, no, we won't go."

"That's simple enough," Judge Hoffman said, upholding a prosecution objection. "It needs no explanation."

When some of the defendants—the "Chicago Seven"—since a mistrial was declared for Mr. Seale—laughed, the judge first singled out Jerry Rubin, one of the men charged with conspiring to incite the riots that swept Chicago during the convention.

Abbie Hoffman, another defendant, stood up, pointed to himself and said: "It was me, it was me, I was laughing."

The judge, who appeared to be furious, turned to the court reporter and said: "Miss Reporter, will you please note that Mr. Dellinger is speaking out." Mr. Dellinger jumped to his feet.

"That's a lie and that's not the first time you've lied in this courtroom," he said. "You will go down in infamy... My lips did not move."

The judge instructed a marshal to "restrain that man" and the

marshal forced Mr. Dellinger to sit down.

"In 50 years I have never been a party to a case where the judge has been called a liar by one of the defendants," Judge Hoffman said. Mr. Dellinger jumped to his feet again.

"It's one thing to be prejudiced. It's another thing to be a liar," he said. "I'm glad this whole thing is being brought out in the open so the people can know."

Mr. Dellinger, still shouting, said maybe the judge had never seen such action before because people kept quiet for fear of going to jail. "I'd rather go to jail for however long you send me than to let you sit here and lie," he said.

Several spectators were ejected from the courtroom when they applauded Mr. Dellinger.

When Judge Hoffman told defense attorney Leonard I. Weinglass to resume his questioning of the witness, the judge appeared to become confused and several times mispronounced the lawyer's name as "Weinglass" or "Weingass."

The judge had mispronounced the name before and defendant Abbie Hoffman was ready. He jumped up with a "one card" with the words, "Mr. Weinglass."

"There, someone's held it up," the judge said. "It's Mr. Weinglass." "Do you want us to pin it on him?" Abbie Hoffman asked.

Senator's Wife, Bishops on Trial For Peace Mass

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—

The wife of Michigan Sen. Philip A. Hart, two Episcopal bishops and other clergymen went on trial yesterday on disorderly conduct charges growing out of their attempt to conduct a mass for peace in a Pentagon concourse Nov. 13.

The eight defendants, who were among about 180 who participated in the ceremony, appeared before U.S. Magistrate Stanley King in nearby Alexandria, Va.

The eight were described by U.S. Attorney Bryan P. Cistinas as leaders of the group which engaged in conduct that "created a loud and unusual noise" and caused others to obstruct and impede Defense Department employees and the public in moving about the concourse area.

Charged along with Jane C. Hart were the Right Rev. Edward Crowther, former Episcopal bishop of Kentucky and Krumm, South Africa, and the Right Rev. Daniel Corrigan, now acting dean of Bexley Hall Theological Seminary (Episcopal) in Rochester, N.Y.

This was the third group brought to court for attempting similar observances at the Pentagon. Last year, the charges against a first group were dropped within a few hours. Magistrate King eventually found members of the second group innocent because he felt the charges were based upon regulations he considered too obscure and broad.

One Escape Chute Jams
Jumbo Fails Evacuation Test; Schedule Could Be Delayed

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (NYT)—The head of the Federal Aviation Administration said yesterday that it was not satisfied with the emergency evacuation system of the new Boeing-747 and raised the possibility that the jumbo jet would not be allowed to begin commercial service on schedule next week.

In a speech here, John H. Shaffer, the FAA's administrator, said that during a test to simulate the evacuation of a crashed plane, conducted Tuesday at Roswell, N.M., one of five escape chutes for passengers failed to open properly. A similar problem occurred during an earlier test.

Mr. Shaffer said he hoped that the problem could be solved quickly but that if it was not corrected, "we're not going to take a chance that we won't be able to evacuate the plane within 90 seconds."

After his speech, Mr. Shaffer said in an interview: "I just can't let 363 people into that plane when you're not absolutely sure that the system works right."

The FAA said last night it was "optimistic" that the escape system could be modified "expeditiously."

The 747 has 11 doors along its 225-foot-long fuselage, but the FAA regulation requires that, for demonstration purposes, a full load of people must be evacuated from only five doors during 90 seconds. This is to simulate conditions after an accident in which some of the doors might be unusable.

Residents of the Roswell area served as "passengers" during the test. The FAA said Pan American had twice unsuccessfully earlier this week to meet the regulation.

In one case, the test was aborted by faulty operation of the emergency lighting system. On the second trial, one of the chutes failed to open under pneumatic pressure and the passengers required 100 seconds to get out.

Mr. Shaffer noted that on the third try, Pan Am had evacuated 381 persons within 87 seconds, meeting the time provisions of the rule. But he added that one of the chutes became "locked" during the test. "It didn't unfold properly," he explained. Two people managed to get down the slide. But the third slid off and suffered minor injuries. The crew of stew-

S. Korea Denies Troops Abused Vietnam Civilians

SEOUL, Jan. 15 (UPI)—

South Korea today rejected foreign reports that its marine troops in South Vietnam engaged in atrocities against Vietnamese civilians in 1968.

A Defense Ministry spokesman said the allegation of atrocities is "based on casual statements by Vietnamese refugees and hearsay, and is not substantiated by concrete evidence."

"Such unfounded allegations are only detrimental to our common efforts for peace by the allied nations in South Vietnam and serve the interest of our common enemy."

The spokesman did not touch on the alleged statements of Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird in a television interview in Washington last Monday.

Mr. Laird was quoted as saying that the United States has called the attention of both the Saigon and Seoul governments to the reports of alleged atrocities committed by Korean troops in Vietnam.

TWA Strike Put Off As Negotiations Go On

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—A strike of 15,000 ground crewmen against Trans World Airlines scheduled for today was postponed for 24 hours as negotiators continued to meet.

Officials of TWA and the AFL-CIO International Assn. of Machinists were talking with C. Robert Rowley, assistant executive secretary of the National Mediation Board.

Negro Neighborhood Girds to Save A Tree That Grows in Brooklyn

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (NYT)—Seventy-five youngsters gathered in the chilled morning air yesterday to help save an 85-year-old magnolia tree in Brooklyn.

The four-story tall tree, a magnolia grandiflora that normally luxuriates in the soil of the south, is threatened by a plan to build apartments on the site in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section.

Mr. Hattie Carthan distributed raffle tickets to shivering youngsters to sell in a community campaign to raise \$5,000 for a fund to save the tree that has become a landmark in the predominantly Negro neighborhood.

They hope eventually to get \$20,000 to preserve a protecting brownstone behind the tree or build a wall to shield the tree from windy winds.

"Our community can't afford to lose anything as beautiful as this tree," Mr. Carthan observed. "To me, it's like a precious stone or a beautiful painting."

"Just look at our magnificent magnolia tree," the 69-year-old crusader exclaimed, beaming at it with visible pride.

The tree, which horticulturists believe to be the largest and oldest of its kind north of Baltimore, is an evergreen variety of magnolia that produces a summer profusion of large, creamy-white, strongly fragrant flowers.

Boy Falls Seven Floors Into Stranger's Arms

PARIS, Jan. 15 (Reuters)—A five-year-old boy fell from the seventh floor of an apartment block here today and was caught by a man who sprinted out of a building opposite.

The boy was not hurt but was taken to hospital for observation. The 28-year-old man who saved the boy's life has a broken wrist and badly bruised shoulder.

U.S. Steel Plant Lifts Parking Ban On Foreign Cars

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 15 (UPI)—U.S. Steel rescinded yesterday a ban on the parking of foreign-made automobiles on the grounds of its Fairfield plant.

Harlan Bullard, general superintendent at the Fairfield plant, said the ban, instituted Jan. 1, had successfully called attention to his belief that persons "dependent on domestic steelmaking are served best by using American-made automobiles made of domestic steel."

But he said efforts to avoid imposing hardships on individuals were not entirely successful and the ban consequently was being lifted.

The United Steelworkers had endorsed the ban, but the Alabama Consumers Association accused U.S. Steel of hypocrisy. It said the company made steel from Venezuelan ore because it was cheaper than American ore.

Bonn-Paris Defense Talks

BONN, Jan. 15 (AP)—West German Defense Minister Helmut Schmidt announced today he will fly to Paris Jan. 20 for talks with French Defense Minister Michel Debré.

My Rogers Pledges All Forces Eventually Will Quit Vietnam

Rogers Pledges All Forces Eventually Will Quit Vietnam

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (UPI)—

Secretary of State William Rogers pledged today that all U.S. combat forces in Vietnam eventually will be withdrawn.

He declared that the administration's program to end American participation in combat is "irreversible."

Mr. Rogers did not, however, indicate any timetable for the withdrawal, nor did he mention the possibility of "residual forces" remaining in South Vietnam as had been indicated in recent weeks by Defense Secretary Melvin Laird.

"We are training and equipping the forces of the Republic of Vietnam to take care of themselves as transfer to them the whole of the combat role," he told several newspaper editors and broadcasters participating in a State Department policy conference.

"There is a growing confidence in South Vietnam that this can be done. Assuming its success—and

our policy makes this assumption—the result will be valuable for the future security of the area—a feeling of independence and self-reliance, not just in South Vietnam but in Southeast Asia as a whole."

"We believe we are on the right track toward national release from total preoccupation with this one area of foreign affairs," Mr. Rogers said.

Mr. Rogers appeared to be trying, in part, to lay to rest fears in Congress and in other quarters that if the going gets rough, the United States might stop the withdrawal of troops from Vietnam.

President Nixon in his Nov. 3 speech declared that the United States was prepared to take "strong and effective measures" against North Vietnam if it tried to take advantage of the American withdrawals. The administration has never said what these measures might be.

Mr. Rogers said the administration was "cautiously optimistic" about the success of the Vietnamization program under which South Vietnamese forces are being built up to take over from U.S. troops.

He said this program "will be carried out until all combat forces, and ultimately other forces, have been withdrawn, or until Hanoi decides to work out a peace through negotiation which will give the people of South Vietnam the right of free choice."

Mr. Rogers also reported that the United States will "make some proposals" to China in Warsaw next Tuesday through ambassadorial talks aimed at improving relations.

Last night in a radio interview—with new Senate hearings in prospect—Mr. Rogers cautiously raised the question of whether "any further public discussion" at this time on the Nixon administration's Vietnam policy would be useful.

His words indicated that the Nixon administration will try to limit its role and keep down the voice in the next round of Vietnam hearings scheduled by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The hearings, to start Feb. 2, will be concerned with a wide range of resolutions on Vietnam issues.

Some proposals would seek to restrict the President's power to act in Southeast Asia or, at the other extreme, to seek approval for his policy of the gradual withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam.

The State Department reported its position on the proposals late last year.

Schumann Sees British Talks Soon

BRUSSELS, Jan. 15 (UPI)—There can be no Europe without Britain, he it only because if there had been no Britain 30 years ago, there would be no Europe now, French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann said today.

In an interview with French journalist Michel Droit at the Brussels Fine Arts Palace, Mr. Schumann said he was confident that negotiations on Britain's entry into the European Economic Community would start in mid-1970 as decided at the Hague Common Market summit last month.

The doctors testified in the second day of hearings before the small Business Monopoly Subcommittee.

The group has heard sharply divided testimony about the safety of the pill.

Dr. Kistner, taking the issue with those warning about dangers of the pill, said: "It is safer than pregnancy but not as safe as coitus interruptus... one cigarette is three times as dangerous to life as one pill."

Utilities Workers Vote Down French Government Contract

PARIS, Jan. 15.—Led by the Communist-dominated General Labor Confederation (CGT), workers in the gas and electric industry have voted against a government effort to assure labor peace in France through "contracts of progress."

Over 64 percent of the 126,097 workers in the industry voted yesterday against the pilot scheme which would have linked wage increases to productivity and the cost of living in return for a union pledge not to strike without three months' notice.

The CGT had opposed the project on the grounds that it interfered with the right to strike. It was also the CGT's attempt to show its strength in a showdown with two non-Communist unions which had signed the contract.

The controversial "contracts of progress" were introduced by Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delemas as a way to end French unions' long-standing opposition to the government and put an end to class warfare. The scheme has been condemned by CGT leader Georges Leygues as "class collaboration."

Despite the vote, it was not much of a victory for the CGT. The Communist-led union claims 52 percent of union membership in the industry and had expected to increase its vote through negative votes by dissatisfied members from other unions.

The disagreement among the unions on this issue can only widen its split in a labor movement which has always been weakened through its divisions. Leaders of the Democratic Labor Confederation

McCarthy in U.S., To Brief Officials

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, D., Minn., said yesterday he will be talking with State Department officials on his trip to Moscow and Paris.

Sen. McCarthy also said any public statement he may make later about his journey "won't be starting." He spoke on his arrival in Washington on a flight from Paris.

Music in Germany

A Straightforward 'Lulu' in Frankfurt

By David Stevens

FRANKFURT, Jan. 15.—The Frankfurt Opera's 1969 production of "Lulu" was one of the postwar German stagings that got Alban Berg's operatic fragment out of the archives and into the theater, where it belongs.

Now there is a 1970 Frankfurt version—it would have been 1969, but the flu epidemic delayed the first performance to New Year's Day—and it confirms the success of its predecessor by keeping this masterpiece in the repertoire as seen through different eyes.

The new staging by Rudolf Noelle, one of Germany's leading play directors, does not shed any blinding new light on "Lulu." It is still well considered and straightforward, understating both the symbolism and the realism. Noelle and his designer, Jürgen Rose, have taken advantage of the deep Frankfurt stage in using the same large rectangular space for each scene. Thus, for example, the bare wood of the London attic where Lulu meets her sordid end can be seen to be the framework of her lavish salon in Dr. Schön's home. Her life has not changed so much; only the illusion of bourgeois respectability is gone.

The production also underplays the circus symbolism of the prologue, which was a basic element in Günther Rennert's 1960 staging here. Only a false procenium with blinking lights and grotesque figures, and a clown who opens and closes the curtains, remain as between-the-scenes reminders of the prologue's analogy between the human characters and wild animals.

Silent Film Strip

Noelle also went as far as possible in clarifying the story. The Act II interlude of Lulu's conviction for killing Dr. Schön, her imprisonment, and elaborate



Anja Silja as Lulu and James Harper as the painter.

escape are shown, as Berg intended, in a silent film strip.

Act III poses problems, since except for the very end of the opera it is uncompleted and unpublished. The first scene, in a Paris gambling den, is usually narrated or just ignored, but Noelle staged it briefly with a few lines of spoken dialogue while the orchestra played the Variations from the Lulu Sym-

phony, which Berg drew from music intended for this scene. Then the final scene was mimed in some detail during the symphony's Adagio, ending with Lulu's death shriek and the final lines of her lesbian companion, also a victim of Jack the Ripper's knife. An unsatisfactory but valiant attempt to solve an insoluble production problem.

Anja Silja's Lulu fitted this production. She has only to step on the stage to be a credible representative of the "eternal feminine" spirit, and her acting is detailed yet devoid of superficially seductive gimmickry. The voice is another matter, with a tone that becomes raw in the upper reaches and a technique not equal to all Berg's ferocious demands—yet even this is minimized by strongly dramatic and musical phrasing. Leonardo Wolovsky as Dr. Schön, was musically sure and convincing as a beaten man who never quite loses his bourgeois dignity. The strong cast also included Soma Cserveny as the lesbian Countess Geschwitz, Josef Hopferwieser as Alwa, James Harper as the painter and Manfred Schenk as Rodrigo.

Christoph von Dohnanyi had musical matters well under control at the performance Tuesday. The singers could be heard clearly without shouting, and in the orchestra the work's formal structure seemed more apparent than is often the case, although not at the expense of its lyricism.

ARTS AGENDA

The piano recital tonight at the "Académie de Droit" auditorium by Yvonne Guller will mark the return to the Paris concert scene of a figure from the front ranks of pianists of the period between the two wars. Her name is largely unknown today due to more than two decades of inactivity before the public, but a series of appearances in London in 1965-66 drew wide attention from the critics there, with *The Times* summing up her "Phoenix-like return to the musical scene" as an example of "music-making of Promethean might."

The revival of Verdi's "Il Trovatore" by the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, London, on Jan. 22 will have three Americans in the cast—Marilyn Horne as Leonora, Shirley Verrett as Azucena and James McCracken as Manrico. Delme Bryn-Jones sings the principal baritone role of di Luna and Edward Downes is the conductor.

The Royal Ballet of London has announced plans for a reorganization to take effect in September. Instead of the present two companies that work independently, one in London and one usually on tour, there will be one company with 90 dancers performing at Covent Garden during the fall and winter and in the major provincial centers in the spring, and another group of 25 dancers that will tour in the fall and winter and have a London season as well. It is expected that this will permit the production of more new ballets and greater opportunities for performing for younger dancers.

The International Record and Music Publishing Market (MIDEM), previously devoted only to the pop market, is being held for the first time this year in the classical field in Cannes, with the participation of the International Council of Music. The program includes a series of concerts introducing recent chamber works as well as some young artists, and a concert of Asian music. The program concludes Jan. 18 and 19 with a symposium on the promotion of classical and contemporary music, with Marcel Landowski, head of the music, opera and dance section of the French Cultural Ministry, as the chairman.

Paris Movies

Variations on Familiar Themes

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 15.—Of late, the cinema has been restricting itself to about four types of plot. The result is that one seems to be seeing the same film about three times a week. In "Le Passager de la Nuit" (at the Colisée) we have a detective-fiction paraphrase of the woman-with-a-past theme. Although it's critical bad manners to expose the secrets of a mystery story, here, again, we have the case of a young wife who, desperately trying to conceal a sexual slip from her jealous husband, falls victim to blackmail.

This latter-day version of the familiar plight of many a Victorian heroine has been written by the clever detective story author Sébastien Japrisot. He has succeeded in galvanizing the ancient totem quite nimbly, though makers become somewhat tedious as the complicated plot thickens to an almost impenetrable degree.

The distinguished director of "Gervaise" and "Forbidden Games," René Clément, has stage-managed the thriller efficiently, though his talents are for psychological dramas of more substance. The attractive Marlène Jobert gives an appealing account of the pursued and persecuted wife, a modern sister of the heroines of the old saw-mill and railroad-switch melodramas. Charles Bronson, looking and acting increasingly like George Bancroft, brings a tough humor and rugged vitality to the role of the villain who turns out to be a better man than he seems at first.

"The Italian Job" (at the Elysées; "Mémo in English") is all about a big bank-robbery which, next to the western, has become the most frequently repeated theme for a movie.

This time it is an armored truck, loaded with loot, making its way through traffic jams to the Turin airport that is the prey of a band of British bandits. These intricate maneuvers are masterminded by a patriotic English prison warden (amusingly played as an effete snob by Noël Coward). Michael Caine is his trusty agent, who moves the operation swiftly to an ambiguous conclusion. A routine comedy-thriller, the film takes on a sparkle in the Coward interludes of which, alas, there are too few; the major portion of the running-time being devoted to motor-chases.

"The Sterile Cuckoo" (at the Vendôme, the Publicis Saint-Germain and the Publicis Champs-Élysées in English) takes us on another conducted tour of contemporary university life. Ably directed by Alan J. Pakula, it rings up the iron curtain of the generation gap and reveals that the young girls and boys of today differ very little from those portrayed by Booth Tarkington.

But this film is of interest principally for the enchanting performance given by Liza Minnelli as a lovelorn youngster.

Prehistoric Find

PULA, Yugoslavia, Jan. 15 (AP).—A prehistoric settlement, believed to be between 6,000 and 7,000 years old, has been found on the Esla Peninsula, near Medulin, in Southern Istria. Pieces of ceramics and tiles of baked soil were among items unearthed.



Charles Bronson.



Marlène Jobert.

seeking in vain for affection and understanding. With her cinematic debut, Miss Minnelli achieves immediate distinction. You will not find better acting on the Paris screens at the moment than hers in the telephone-booth scene in which she tries frantically to retain her indifferent lover. There is the certain stab of authentic heartbreak. The cinema is in urgent need of histrionic talent of like quality. It is a pleasure to welcome a novice actress of such gifts.

The noble peasant of Rousseau is the hero of "Mon Oncle Benjamin" (at the ABC, the Madeleine, the Mercury and the Select Pathé), an adaptation of a bawdy 19th-century novel about life in the countryside before the French Revolution. The hero is a sort of Figaro, a devil-may-care doctor of humble origins, who is unafraid to defy the aristocrats of the neighboring châteaux and reduces the duke himself to crawling about on the floor and to submitting to a humiliation described by Chaucer in "The Miller's Tale."

The comedy progresses at a frisky pace, but Jacques Brel, more quixotic than daredevil,

Cut-Off for the Long-Winded

TOKYO, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—Telephones that cut off automatically after three minutes are being installed by Japanese authorities in a bid to beat long-winded callers who monopolize public telephones.

Seven thousand sets are being provided by the Japan Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation (NTT). Musical notes will warn callers 30 seconds before the phones go silent.

The telephones, designed to foil callers who speak for hours for only 10 yen (about 3 cents), will replace about 340,000 red and blue public phones throughout the country next year, the NTT warned.

Music in England

Missing a Good Thing

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON.—Critical preoccupation with serialism and with the electronic and aleatory antics of the avant-garde has made the last quarter of a century tough for composers whose only claim to attention is the achievement of enjoyable and emotionally stirring music.

Among them must be reckoned Zoltan Kodaly, who died in 1967 at the age of 84. He was doubly handicapped by being a contemporary of Bela Bartok. Our time has little patience with minor masters unless, like Nielsen in Denmark, Janacek in Czechoslovakia and De Falla in Spain, they stand more or less alone. Kodaly, in Hungary, was denied this luxury. He had not only Bartok but also Dohnanyi and Leo Weiner to contend with, both composers of music well made and enjoyable.

He is known abroad primarily for the suite from his opera (more accurately *songspiel* or musical) "Hary Janos," dating from 1928, and his "Psalmus Hungaricus," a choral masterpiece first performed in 1923. Hungarians know him also as the composer of a vast number of choral works, many of them written for children and reflecting his lifelong concern with pedagogy.

At the Elizabeth Hall a few nights ago, we had a chance to learn just how fine a choral composer Kodaly was, and how much, too, the neglect of his music has been a public loss. Cecilia Vajda, a Kodaly pupil and former chorus master of the Hungarian Radio Choir, conducted the BBC Chorus in a long program of his music, some of it of relatively recent date, and almost all of it performed for the first time in England.

It's all very Hungarian, of course, with some Moussorgskian overtones in the lyrical contours, and much of it is concerned with European tribulation under a succession of conquerors beginning with the Turks. But quite aside from national and political implications, it commands attention, respect and affection for its evident mastery of the composer's craft, for its melodic, harmonic and rhythmic invention, and for its resourceful exploitation of the colors and cadences of Hungarian song and speech.

The real surprise of the evening, however, was two groups of piano pieces stunningly played by Tamas Vaszary. If one doesn't think of Kodaly as a composer for piano, this is easily explained by the fact that his nine piano pieces, Opus 3, dating from 1909, were being heard in England for the first time! Engagingly reminiscent of both Debussy and early Bartok, they are absolutely first-class. Pianists capable of coping with their considerable technical challenge have been missing a good thing. Speaking of Kodaly, there have been several showings recently of the Hungarian film version of "Hary Janos." Some lovely folk songs are sung in a most unlovely fashion by Hungarian Opera singers, but otherwise it is a delightful accomplishment.



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European Economy: A Special Report

France:

A Fear of Structural Weakness

By Henry Gsniger

PARIS (NYT).—Last year was a hectic and unsettling one for France. It was a year of the same. The resignation of President Charles de Gaulle last April and his replacement two months later by Georges Pompidou, his former premier, marked more than a political change. Suddenly the country became preoccupied with its economic well-being after 11 years of a man and a style that gave an appearance of world power and old strength.

The appearance had been there a year before when discontent by students, a paralysis in industrial production and public services, and a near-collapse of the regime. Gen. de Gaulle had still been unable to devolve the franc despite the speculation against it and the enormous drain on France's once fat reserves. By the time Mr. Pompidou took office, the outflow of funds and the discount of the franc in money markets was such that he felt obliged in August to devalue as his first emergency measure a 12.5 percent devaluation.

Program Set

A few weeks later, the government drew up a five-year program involving severe credit restrictions, a reduction in the rate of increase of public spending so as to produce a balanced budget, and measures to encourage private savings.

The goal was to reduce internal consumption and to transfer industrial production to the export market so that by the middle of 1970 inflation would be brought under control at home and balance established in the trade account.

Officials began the new year in relative euphoria because the program was working better and faster than they had expected. A balanced budget was voted by parliament, private savings set a record, exports were covering 90 percent and more of imports by the end of the year, the rate of internal spending showed a tendency to decline, and prices, if not completely stable, did not spurt out of control.

GNP Miss

The country recorded an estimated increase of 2.2 percent in the gross national product. There was virtually full employment, with industry complaining of a shortage of trained personnel. But beyond the short-range concern for the country's finances lay serious long-range concerns about structural weaknesses. Wide discontent underlined the gravity of these weaknesses.

The country was told, for example, that the year of wide-open competition France had entered, it did not have adequate industrial structures. Premier Jacques Chaban-Delmas said that France could not play a world role until it had developed a fully competitive industry. A noticeable trend toward industrial mergers indicated that industrialists were taking the problem seriously.

It was believed that the trend toward concentration, involving the merger of some companies and the disappearance of others, would continue. Many economists saw the salvation of French industry, in part at least, in the Common Market. Agriculture was also in a difficult transitional period. Most experts recognized that France still had too many peasants and that the need to contain

Italy:

Symptoms of Inflation Fever

By Robert C. Doty

ROME (NYT).—The healthy glow that has suffused the face of Italy for the last four years began to take on something of a hectic flush at the end of 1969, threatening a bout of inflation fever for 1970.

Stakes throughout the fall cut production and reduced the growth rate from an anticipated 6 to 7 percent to about 5.4 percent, still a respectable rate. But strike settlement terms will increase labor costs this year by an estimated 16 to 17 percent.

If industry tries to pass on higher labor costs to consumers, it will both speed up the inflationary cycle and reduce its ability to compete in export markets.

These factors have moved Treasury Minister Emilio Colombo, who, with governor Guido Carli of the Bank of Italy, has guided the nation through most of the 1963-64 slump and through the recent 14 years, to remark that a "clearly difficult situation" faces the nation this year.

The increase in labor costs, he said, "cannot in any way be equaled by increased production." The squeeze will be tightest on those sectors of the economy largely dependent on export markets. They are confronted with competitive world market prices at a time when labor costs have soared.

One noted economic analyst foresees the possibility that "Italy will have the sad distinction of experiencing both inflation and increased unemployment."

He reasons that inflation and wage rises result in a shortage of investment capital to expand production. At the same time, he says, a predicted decline in construction will produce large layoffs, and efforts by industrial management to counteract the wage rises by technological improvements will reduce their labor needs.

Chances for parrying these threats depend on two imponderables.

First, the nation's economic managers must achieve more success than they have had thus far in checking the flight of



Valéry Giscard d'Estaing
France's Finance Minister.

West Germany:

Post-Revaluation Problems

By Dan Morgan

BONN, Jan. 15 (WP).—Currency revaluation, West Germany's big domestic political issue in 1969, is destined to be the big economic issue of 1970.

All the experts agree that the October revaluation—which was held up for months by the Christian Democrats until they were dumped from power in a national election—will cool off an overheated situation, and prevent a really severe inflation.

But when, and how much? That is the question that not even Social Democratic Economics Minister Karl Schiller can answer with any certainty. The revaluation—of 3.5 percent, or 83 percent on a mark to dollars conversion—is the key element in Mr. Schiller's program of "stabilization without stagnation." It is now conceded by politicians here that the signs pointing toward such a step were so strong in October that had the election gone differently even the CDU would have taken it, although probably the rate would have been smaller.

Price Gains

Industrial prices in the months before October were rising at a rate of 6 percent a year—a level not reached since the boom period of the Korean War. Industry was charging away at 10 percent or more of capacity and the number of foreign workers had hit the 1.5 million level, after dropping below one million in 1967.

The strong expansion, moreover, had led to a clamor for wage increases that had not been heard since the end of the war. The waves of wild-cat strikes which hit before the election were a clear sign that the post-war era of industrial peace was over and that the fat, establishment-linked West German trade unions, whose membership has not increased in a decade, were in plenty of trouble on the shop floors.

All this was plenty worrisome to Germans who more than almost any Europeans are allergic to inflation and economic disorder.

The currency change was aimed at the core of the problem—the country's huge overseas trade surplus—which came to more than \$4 billion in 1969. The trouble is that parity adjustment is a cumbersome way of controlling domestic economies.

Theoretically, the effect of revaluation should be to encourage foreign imports, thus increasing local competition and driving down prices, and to slow the export boom. But German industry has a tradition of hanging on to its export markets at all costs, and there

have been few signs yet of a slowdown.

Forecasters of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris say there is no reason to expect any weakening of demand pressures in the country until at least mid-1970. Year-end tax cuts leave plenty of money around for spending.

The Paris analysts predict a growth in volume of 6 percent in the first half of 1970, declining to 4 percent in the second. But the general expectation is that wage increases will far outstrip productivity for the second year in a row, which could maintain the upward pressure on prices. Germans, for once, are in a spending mood.

By most standards the 2 to 3 percent inflation in 1969 was not severe, and it was felt mostly in the area of foods. Nevertheless, Mr. Schiller had called for concerted action on the price front, including holding down public spending, encouraging savings and drafting the Federal Cartel Office into service to take all administrative steps it can to increase domestic competition.

He can already claim success in the monetary field. For the revaluation has succeeded in draining out of the country most, if not all, of the \$5 billion in foreign funds which poured in to buy marks between February and September, in expectation of a revaluation. This, coupled with restrictive central bank measures, has resulted in a decrease in bank liquidity.

But forecasters doubt that tight money policies would be pursued to a point where they would affect employment significantly.

East Europeans Form A Chemical Group

EAST BERLIN, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—Six East European countries have formed an organization to promote cooperation in the field of chemicals. The organization, Interchim, groups Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland and the Soviet Union, and is based in Halle, East Germany.



RICHES AND HOW TO HANDLE THEM—West German Economics Minister Karl Schiller, left, aided by new central bank president Karl Klasen, must work out a package which will preserve the expected anti-inflationary effects of revaluation.

Britain:

Will the Recovery Continue?

By Alfred Friendly

LONDON, Jan. 15 (WP).—A toothache may not be the most important thing in the world, Roy Jenkins, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, observes. But while you have it, you can't think of very much else.

Britain has had a toothache, in the form of a deficit in its balance of international payments, every year since 1962. It has not had a respectable surplus since 1958. And it hasn't been able to think of anything else.

Now it has a surplus, running during the third quarter of 1969 at an annual rate of about \$1.2 billion and, even after a deficit first quarter, making virtually certain Mr. Jenkins's promise to Britain of a \$750 million surplus for the financial year as a whole (ending March 31).

Dare the nation hope that at long last, and for some time to come, it has broken the agonizing "stop-go" jerks of a plagued economy?

The surplus was achieved by a ferocious credit squeeze, a sharply deflationary fiscal policy with steeply increased income and other taxes, and downward pressure on investment. Now the question is:

Can that international payments surplus be maintained—to pay off the huge stack of foreign debts that have piled up against Britain?

The answer is not entirely in Britain's hands.

That part of it out of U.K. control has to do with the course of world trade in 1970—especially U.S. trade. If there is a recession in the United States or sharp deflation with a serious deceleration of growth—even to the zero level, as looks possible from here—the consequences to the rising line on Britain's export chart would be very dangerous indeed.

Wage, Price Problem

The part of the answer that does remain in Britain's hands—in theory, if not in political reality—has to do with wages and price control here.

The pressure for wage increases is not uncontainable, wages will rise in 1970, and the only uncertainty is by how much, and how soon prices will catch up with them. Britain thus has the miserable potential of once again pricing herself out of the export market and—by reason of increased home demand from bigger pay checks—consuming itself out of it.

If that potential comes to reality, Britain will be back again where it was, losing reserves and having to impose the chill cure for its fever.

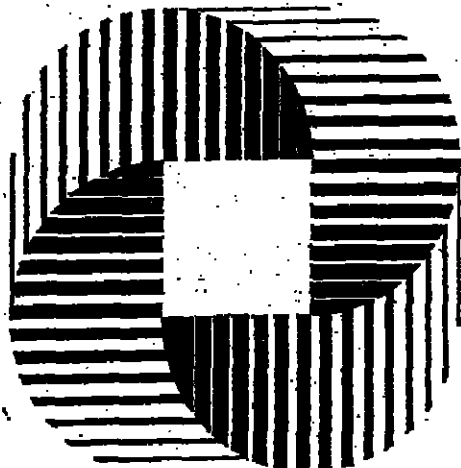
The government has set the permissible norms for the next round of wage increases from 2.5 to 4.5 percent. But that is largely inside. Whether the Labor Party survives the election expected in the next 12 months, or whether the Tories come to power, neither can hold pay increases to that range.

The next round of wage contracts coming up—curiously enough, mostly in the public sector rather than in private manufacturing—are likely to result in boosts of 6 to 10 percent.

And if wage rises come, can price increases be far behind? Luckily for Britain, its trading competitors are also suffering inflation. Wage costs have risen as much in France and Japan, export prices in the United States even more. Britain's costs and prices of export goods have grown "much less" than those of its competitors, and thanks to revaluation of the West German mark and devaluation of the French franc, Britain's position will be improved still further.

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PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1970

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U.S. Economic Growth Is Halted

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (NYT).—The growth of the U.S. economy in the fourth quarter of 1969, the Commerce Department reported today, was a complete halt. The preliminary report was a preliminary estimate of the gross national product, or total output of goods and services. It showed that "real" GNP, after eliminating the effects of higher prices, was the same in the fourth quarter as in the third, despite the slowing of output.

EEC Sets Out Short-Term Credit Plan

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Jan. 15 (NYT).—With a series of short-term credit agreements, the European Economic Community is moving ahead with its plan to strengthen monetary cooperation. The plan, which is known as the "Hague" plan, was adopted at a conference in December by the six EEC states. It calls for a common currency, a common monetary policy, and a common financial market.

The arrangement of the central banks, expected to be approved by the end of the year, would be a step toward EEC chief executives. An EEC report today said that the central banks of the six EEC states have agreed to a common monetary policy. The arrangement of the central banks, expected to be approved by the end of the year, would be a step toward EEC chief executives. An EEC report today said that the central banks of the six EEC states have agreed to a common monetary policy.

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Fourth Quarter Result Reported

Prices continued to rise strongly in the fourth quarter. However, officials took some comfort in the fact that the price index for the GNP—which is different from the consumer and wholesale price indexes—rose less in the fourth quarter than in any other quarter of the year.

The fourth-quarter GNP price "deflator"—the name for this index—showed prices rising at an annual rate of 4.4 percent, down from 5.6 percent in the third quarter and an average of 4.9 percent in the first half. The third-quarter index had been artificially boosted by a federal pay raise, which is one of its components.

Growth Cut
With that effect eliminated, both the third and fourth quarters showed prices rising at an annual rate of 4.3 percent, well below the 4.9 percent of the first half.

Thus the economic slowdown, which has been the objective of government policy, has apparently had at least moderate effects on the price level, although inflation continues. For the year as a whole, prices rose more than in any year since 1951.

In another report today, the Labor Department said that unit-price wage and benefit settlements produced a median settlement of 7.4 percent last year, up sharply from 6 percent the year before. However, relatively few workers were involved in new contracts last year.

If the first-year increase in multi-year contracts alone is measured, last year's median increase was 8.2 percent compared with 8.5 percent in 1968.

Gradual Decrease
The slowing of real GNP growth has occurred gradually throughout the year. Most projections show a continuation of this condition in the current first

quarter of 1970, and possibly for the whole first half.

These were some of the highlights of today's report:

- In dollar terms, GNP rose by \$10.5 billion in the last quarter of 1969 to a rate of \$353.1 billion, the smallest quarterly dollar growth since early 1967.
- For the year as a whole, it rose by \$55.5 billion to \$353.1 billion.
- The chief element in the fourth-quarter slowdown was a drop in the rate at which business accumulated inventories.
- Measured in 1958 dollars, the GNP in the fourth quarter was \$730.5 billion, essentially unchanged from \$730.8 billion in the third quarter. For the year as a whole, this "real" GNP rose \$20.1 billion to \$730.5 billion, compared with a growth of \$32 billion in 1968.

The big development in the fourth quarter was in inventories. Based on figures for only two months of the quarter, inventories grew at an annual rate of 3.7 billion, down from the 10.7 billion gain in the third quarter.

"Final demand"—by consumers, government, and by business for investment in plant and structures—grew almost as much in the fourth quarter as in the third, though purchases of goods and services by the federal government declined.

Consumer outlays in the fourth quarter were at a rate of \$68.2 billion, up \$2.4 billion from the third quarter despite a declining rate of purchases of durable goods such as automobiles.

The rise in consumer spending in the fourth quarter was a little greater than the increase in consumers' after-tax or disposable income. Thus, the rate of savings declined slightly to 6.4 percent of disposable income from 6.7 percent in the third quarter.

For 1969 as a whole, the all-important savings rate was 6 percent, down from 6.5 percent in 1968, though the savings rate was much higher in last year's second half than in the first.

Conoco Chemicals Europe has named Marc J. Thomas as its new general manager for Europe. Mr. Thomas had been technical sales representative for the firm in southern Europe and the Middle East.

Frederick A. Pearce, 25, has been named area vice-president for the Arabian Gulf region for U.S. Investment Services Ltd. He had been with Waddell and Reed International in Kuwait.

Shell Plans \$540 Million Expansion of U.K. Facilities

LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP).—Shell, the Anglo-Dutch oil group, said today its British subsidiaries plan to spend \$540 million to expand their oil refining and petrochemical capacity in the early 1970s.

The program, the largest ever undertaken in this country according to Shell, is aimed at improving the economic position of the northwest of England where the two major projects are to be set up.

Two new chemical plants will together manufacture more than one million tons of chemical products annually and boost Britain's chemical exports potential by \$86 million to \$120 million a year.

The two centers chosen for their location are Carrington, near Manchester, and at Stanlow on the Manchester Ship Canal.

Shell said \$360 million are to be earmarked for chemical expansion and \$180 million for expanding refining facilities at the two centers.

Stanlow will do the refining and the derivatives will flow through pipelines to feed the petrochemical plant at Carrington.

The Carrington plant will produce, on an annual basis, 450,000 tons of ethylene, 300,000 tons of propylene, 100,000 tons of butadiene and 800,000 tons of pyrolysis gasoline. All these are basic materials for plastics.

The program, the largest ever undertaken in this country according to Shell, is aimed at improving the economic position of the northwest of England where the two major projects are to be set up.

Two new chemical plants will together manufacture more than one million tons of chemical products annually and boost Britain's chemical exports potential by \$86 million to \$120 million a year.

The two centers chosen for their location are Carrington, near Manchester, and at Stanlow on the Manchester Ship Canal.

Shell said \$360 million are to be earmarked for chemical expansion and \$180 million for expanding refining facilities at the two centers.

Stanlow will do the refining and the derivatives will flow through pipelines to feed the petrochemical plant at Carrington.

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Matthew J. Dillon

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

McCormick & Co., the U.S. spice firm, has named Matthew J. Dillon its director of European operations. He will continue as managing director of McCormick Foods (U.K.) Ltd.

Margus G. de Miramon, formerly London manager for Credit Lyonnais, has been named general representative for the bank in Britain and Northern Ireland. He will be succeeded in his former post by John W. Armfield.

Rafaelle Girotti, executive vice-president of Ede Macdonalds International, has been named vice-president of Montecatini-Ridson. ENI became a member of the syndicate controlling Montecatini in late 1968.

J.H. Keller, formerly director of marketing projects, has been named director of worldwide marketing operations for International Telephone and Telegraph.

Conoco Chemicals Europe has named Marc J. Thomas as its new general manager for Europe. Mr. Thomas had been technical sales representative for the firm in southern Europe and the Middle East.

Frederick A. Pearce, 25, has been named area vice-president for the Arabian Gulf region for U.S. Investment Services Ltd. He had been with Waddell and Reed International in Kuwait.

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Buying Plans Of Consumers In U.S. Drop

NICB Survey Finds Attitudes Changing

By Herbert Kosetz

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (NYT).—Consumer confidence in the state of the U.S. economy has eroded further since early fall and has adversely affected consumer buying plans for durable goods, the National Industrial Conference Board reported yesterday.

The board's latest survey on consumers' intentions, conducted among 10,000 families across the country, indicated that during November and December only 34 percent of those queried believed that business conditions were "good."

This was down from 40 percent last spring.

Also, fewer expect the situation to improve in the next six months. Frank Madden, manager of the board's consumer economic department, pointed out that the survey results suggest little danger of increased inflationary demand from the consumer sector in the immediate future.

"Tough credit policies, some fear of unemployment and a bearish economic forecast," he added, "have apparently combined to produce general uncertainty."

New-car sales will fall off if the survey findings are accurate, it was indicated. Intentions to buy a major appliance were fewer compared to both summer and early fall.

Plans to take a vacation have increased, according to the survey. Among those surveyed, 20.9 percent said they would take a vacation in their home states, as against 19.2 percent so reporting in the early fall. Foreign vacations are planned by 2.9 percent, compared with 2.5 percent in the fall.

Revlon Acquisition
NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (NYT).—Revlon Inc. announced yesterday it had signed an agreement in principle to acquire the net assets and business of Milchem Co., maker of anti-perisperm medicine, face and body creams and related products. Terms were not disclosed, but a Revlon spokesman said his company would acquire Milchem for common stock valued at more than \$10 million.

Chemical New York
Chemical New York Corp., one-half holding company for Chemical Bank, reported today that its

A. E. Staley
First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) ... 73.1 71.5
Profits (millions) ... 1.57 1.85
Per Share ... 0.59 0.75

Allied Mills
Second Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) ... 93.9 63.7
Profits (millions) ... 2.52 1.63
Per Share ... 1.00 0.63

First Half
Revenue (millions) ... 175.1 119.6
Profits (millions) ... 5.25 3.40
Per Share ... 2.08 1.34

Bliss & Laughlin Industries
Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) ... 128.5 114.0
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Ralston Purina
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Revenue (millions) ... 380.2 341.8
Profits (millions) ... 16.02 12.23
Per Share ... 0.50 0.38

United Growth Fund
LONG-TERM, STABLE GROWTH THROUGH REAL ESTATE

A unique, balanced fund which coordinates investments between real estate and securities. UGF is the first international no-load fund (no sales charges) which means all your capital begins earning immediately.

Price Jan. 12, 1970: U.S. \$147.
Appreciation since January 1, 1968: 47%.

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(Investment Consultants)

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For full information, write to:
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INTER TRADING SERVICES
81 Route de l'Aire - CH - 1211 Gessève 26

PROFESSIONAL PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

Cyclamate Effect Seen In General Foods Net

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (Reuters).

General Foods today became the first major U.S. food company to show how the government's ban on cyclamates, the artificial sweeteners, hit profits.

The company showed a 7 percent gain in net operating profits for the third quarter of the fiscal year, to \$26.78 million, or \$1.08 a share, from \$24.92 million, or \$1.00 a share, in the year-ago period, while revenue rose 6 percent to \$506.4 million from \$478.55 million.

But the expense of withdrawing products containing the sweetener from the market and of destroying them clipped \$10 million, or 40 cents a share, from the operating earnings, which cut the quarter's results by 33 percent.

GF chairman C. W. Cook said that overall, however, the company anticipates "another year of record sales and operating earnings" now that the cyclamate decision's impact has been taken care of.

In the first nine months of the year, profits slipped to \$80.1 million, or \$2.19 a share, from the year-ago \$74.45 million, \$2.89 a share, while revenue rose to \$1.46 billion from \$1.37 billion.

The year-ago profit figure excludes a non-recurring profit of \$35.85 million, or \$1.44 a share, realized from the sale of the firm's SOS division.

Burroughs Corp. today reported a 27.5 percent increase in net earnings and a 15.8 percent hike in revenue for 1969, and said it expects the growth to continue this year.

Profits for the year rose to \$55.2 million, or \$3.32 a share, from \$43.3 million, \$2.64 a share, in 1968. Revenue climbed to \$759.3 million from \$555.6 million.

In the fourth quarter, the earnings growth slipped a bit, to 26 percent, while revenue growth expanded to 18 percent. Net profit for the quarter was \$24.96 million, or \$1.49 a share, up from \$19.9 million, \$1.21 a share, in the year-ago period. Revenue rose to \$243.1 million from \$205.5 million.

The company said orders for electronic data processing products soared a 38 percent increase last year, while sales of other business machines posted a "moderate" gain for the year.

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81 Route de l'Aire - CH - 1211 Gessève 26

PROFESSIONAL PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

U.S. Eurodollar Borrowings Rise

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (Reuters).

Borrowings by U.S. banks from their foreign branches rose in the week ended Jan. 7 following the previous week's large decline, the Federal Reserve reported today.

Borrowings rose \$846 million, bringing gross liabilities of banks to their foreign branches to \$12.84 billion. The rise, the largest since mid-July, followed a \$1.4 billion decline the previous week.

Fed Postpones New Regulation

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (NYT).

The Federal Reserve Board postponed yesterday for the third time the effective date of its new regulation aimed at limiting the sale of commercial paper by subsidiaries of banks.

The announcement on bank subsidiaries' commercial paper postponed the effective date of the new regulation to Feb. 26. The regulation would effectively cut off this device for raising funds by prohibiting payment of interest above the ceilings governing large certificates of deposit, and by making the money raised subject to bank reserve requirements.

Once again, the board made no decision on whether to regulate issuance of commercial paper by bank holding companies.

Swiss Bank Replies To U.S. Indictment
PARIS, Jan. 15.—A spokesman for Weisscredit, Banca Commerciale d'Investimenti di Chisasso, Switzerland, and its general manager

Roland Zopp, indicated yesterday in New York on charges of violating U.S. securities laws issued the following statement today:

"The charges involved alleged violations of highly technical credit regulations of the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank which we have been advised do not have an extrajurisdictional application to Swiss banks."

"The indictment represents the first attempt by the U.S. Attorney General to bring a case against a Swiss bank. Neither our bank nor any other Swiss bank has been given any notice to appear before the grand jury. The charges against them are without any legal or factual basis whatsoever."

Other gainers in the glamour group included Zonewest, up 5 1/4 to 150 3/8, and National Cash Register, up 2 3/4 to 170 3/4. American Research and Development added 2 to 89.

Transcontinental Investing, No. 1 on the active roster, eased 1/4 to 31 1/8. Denny's Restaurants, the second most heavily traded issue, fell 1 1/4 to 21.

The NYSE index stood unchanged at 51.34. Standard & Poor's 500 edged up 0.03 point to 81.68. But the Dow Jones Industrial average eased 2 1/2 to 785.04. Nearly one month ago, the Dow industrial closed at 769.63, reaching the lowest level since October, 1968.

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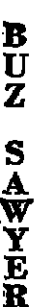
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PEANUTS



BLONDIE

BRIDGE

—By Alan Truscott

Omar Sharif's Bridge Circus is now in Chicago, after a victory over an English team in London only this week.

NORTH (D)
 ♠ Q93
 ♥ 5
 ♦ AK1086
 ♣ QJ83

WEST C
 ♠ 862
 ♥ J1063
 ♦ J753
 ♣ K10

EAST
 ♠ 75
 ♥ S872
 ♦ Q94
 ♣ 9642

SOUTH
 ♠ AKJ104
 ♥ AKQ4
 ♦ 2
 ♣ A75

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♠	Pass	1 ♥	Pass
1 N.T.	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	4 N.T.	Pass
5 ♠	Pass	5 ♥	Pass
6 ♠	Pass	7 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade two.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

R	A	B	I	S	T	A	T	A	T
E	B	A	N	A	R	I	O	N	R
A	R	C	S	D	I	N	E	D	R
L	I	K	E	A	H	O	U	S	E
N	A	L	E	D	A	F	I	R	E
				V	A	L	E	D	
C	H	A	S	E	E	I	F	F	L
L	E	T	O	F	F	S	H	I	M
O	X	E	N	I	H	E	A	R	
G	A	R	A	R	E	L	A	T	E
				A	B	E	L	E	S
S	W	I	V	E	L		O	R	E
						A	S	T	O
M	A	T	E	R	O	V	E	R	T
A	G	E	R	C	I	T	T	A	
G	E	M	S	K	A	U	R	I	
E	S	S	E	S	L	I	E	R	
						T	I	N	T

DENNIS THE MENACE

"SHE'S SEVEN YEARS OLD AND STILL HAS ALL HER TEETH!"

JUMBLE®

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Agail

A	G	A	I

ACHOM

--	--	--	--	--	--

MUPLE

--	--	--	--	--	--

GLAJEN

--	--	--	--	--	--

SCAFIO

--	--	--	--	--	--

She'll be with you in a moment.

WHY THEY CALLED THE DIZZY BLONDE "BUBBLE HEAD"

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

SHE WAS ALWAYS

--	--	--	--	--	--

BOOKS

LOVE, BOY—*The Letters of Mac Hymans*

Edited by William Blackburn. Introduction by Max Steele. Illustrated. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press. 227 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Guy Davenport

WHEN he died suddenly of a heart attack in 1933, Mac Hyman was an immensely restless, and the author of a novel, "No Time for Sergeants" (which was also a successful play and film), three short stories and an article. A second novel, "No Time for His Son," on which he has worked for most of his adult life, was published a few years after his death, but received little attention.

Mac Hyman would have guffawed and shuffled his feet in his Georgia manner to think that anyone would collect his letters, and would instantly have asked in his feisty stutter, "Why I mean why?" Genius chooses its vessel with abandon, and in Mac Hyman it chose the vessel of a Georgia native, who, from Florida, Ga., who nourished its gifts, painstakingly and honestly, but paid for it with nerves, constant anxieties and the armor he constructed of whimsy and insouciance to protect himself from an all but defenseless sensitivity. Writing was his whole life and he would not have said sufficiently to write what he wanted; whatever the world's judgment, he died tragically disappointed.

Mac returned to Duke University in 1946, where he had been enrolled five years before, having meanwhile lived through the war in the Pacific, his eyes and ears so keen that he saw the classic mushroom cloud of the atomic bomb over Hiroshima. The war did little to calm the nerves of an already

in a nervous voice all but audible, and usual came a quiet Southern drawl about a genteel Southern whose dog was run over Easter or after a genteel Negro girl's story about the loneliness and life philosophy of a drunk in a bar.

Mac Hyman, Duke was a wiffling search for the serene that his intuition told him the habitat of a writer, never found it. Connected simply flicked his cigarette, New York depressed him; Southern drawl, New York collected that what he was looking for was society's equivalent of that calm classroom at Duke with its community of strive, its wise master and its atmosphere of unabashed idealism. Writers in America are scattered and scattered everywhere; they have no Princeton with cafés, no salons, Rapallo or St. Petersburg. They keep in touch best with letters (hence one reason the aptness of this collection) and along the network of universities, which stand as medieval castles, contain clerks and philosophers. I got no satisfaction from universities, who tend to be the artist with condescendence, respect, often with fearful bow; know that he is decreed uninitiated into the scholarly pastimes, and steers toward alternative diversions. And, except for infrequent get-togethers with Strunk, seemed to be completely barred from other writers.

rigidity boy who played baseball and the piano with equal determination.

Dukes in those days, like most colleges, enjoyed a miraculous renaissance of scholarship. The students were mainly veterans, and they were serious about getting an education. Mac's Duke was also that of his close friend William Styron, who was even then writing and rewriting "Lie Down in Darkness." It was, as well, the Duke of Clay Felker, Peter Mass, Clarence Brown and Bob Loomis. And though you would never know it from Mac's letters, Duke's English department in those days was a veritable constellation of genius: Newman Ivey White (the biographer of Shelley), Lewis Leary, Paul F. Baum, Helen Beking-

These letters range from military duty to the always sad letter to his parents "I hence the title) to just his death, when he was encouraged with students ("blank minds appalled him") as restless as ever, did know whether he wanted a TV writer, sports writer for Atlanta paper, teacher or novelist. He would take a moment to leave his mind. The beauty of the letters, their unimpressed gaze at world: "He might be so hell, but he's not too big." "I've found myself twice in the ridiculous position arguing against women's fringes." "And I don't care read anything that is as I ed complex but is really fused."

ton, Sir Allan and Catherine Giber, Frances Gray Paton, and, just then moving from the department to the editorship of Duke University Press, the brilliant and hilarious Aschel Brice.

But the English faculty began and ended for Mac in the creative writing classes of Prof. Henry James Williams. Blasted by his class made one hungry to learn and his patient, unpolable and (just beneath the genial and avuncular jollying on) stern guiding of young writers into an art form more difficult than most of them suspected gave the

In his introduction, novelist Max Steele, one Mac's close friends for the ten years of his life, idea two constant themes: the tion of the artist and, trust of the artist's inst. the need to know that ar dience is responding to work. They are the same —and never in the histo! Literature has the writer so uncertain about his once or his place in s Mac Symonds found neith least not to his hie, but his quest defined the constant tragedies American writer.

world, among others, William Styron, Fred Chappell, Anne Tyler and Reynolds Price. Mac's stories in those classes were always better than anyone else's—longer, deeper, infinitely more serious. They were read

CROSSWORD

critic, is professor of English at the University of Kentucky, Lexington.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS		46 Professional man. Abbr.	72 Dimittis
1 Hines, for one		47 Touch	73 Rapier
5 Factions		48 Small cup, in	74 Tapp
10 Transparent item		49 Social, in	75 Egyptian god
14 Peking army		54 Social activity	76 — of (used
15 Hybrid citrus fruit		55 Vicinity	77 Showed again
16 "— and away"		60 — up with	78 Kind of auto race
17 Well-known songs		61 Sleep like	79 Open
18 Formerly Ismet Paza		62 Judge's seat	80 Written by
19 Kind of baseball drive		63 Lively, in music	81 Hammering
20 Starting mark		64 Likely place for a strike	82 Directs
23 Get one's bearings		65 Vanited recess	83 Gouda's relative
24 Semiaquatic lizards		66 Farm fights	84 Prefix for Asia land
25 Powerful ones		67 River to North Sea	85 Occurred
26 Recapitulate			86 Smith Island cape
32 Art lovers		DOWN	44 — instant
36 Art		1 Instrument for a pick	45 Hills of South-west
37 Prefix for synecry		2 Story theme	50 Like fish
38 Narrow furrow		3 Ragout	51 Marmar
40 Ford		4 Condition	52 Hole
41 of the world		5 Pouscales in Tel Aviv	53 Moth
42 Persevering		6 Suffix used with duck or prince	54 Well-known
43 Preserve in a		7 Owl's up	55 Don't care
44 Yew		8 Melvins	56 Eye part
		9 Extinguish	57 Fifteenth century year
		10 Dismantles	
		11 Upolu port	58 Coin

